THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9595. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26. 1783.

THEATRE ROYAL

On SATURDAY next, the 1st of March, will be presented

THE COMEDY OF

THE CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Written by a Young Lady.

Woodville, Mr WARD;
Grey, Mr WOODS;
Lord Glenmore, Mr Sparks; Governor Harcourt, Mr Fowler; Captain Harcourt, Mr Bell; Vane, Mr Benson; Servant, Mr J. Bland;
And Jacob, Mr JOHNSON.
Bridget, Mrs SPARKS.
Miss Mortimer, Mrs Woods; Warner, Mrs Mountfort;
And Cecilia, Miss FARREN.
End of the Play, a Favourite SONG, by Mr TANNETT.

To which will be added a Farce called

THE MAID OF THE OAKS.

Dupely, Mr Lamash;
Sir Harry Groveby, Mr Sutherland; Old Groveby, Mr Simpson; Oldworth, Mr Sparks; Robin, Mr Banks;
And Harry, Mr JOHNSON.
Maria (the Maid of the Oaks) with a Song in character, Mrs BADDELEY.
First Shepherdess, with a Song, Mrs Henderson.
And Lady Bab Lardoon, Mrs CORNELYS.

The New Musical Entertainment of the DEAD ALIVE! written by the Author of the Agreeable Surprise, and intended to have been performed to-morrow evening, not being quite ready for representation, is obliged to be postponed till a further opportunity.

The last New Opera of the FAIR AMERICAN, is brought into rehearsal, and will be performed in a very short time.

MR REINEAGLE's CONCERT is fixed for TO-MORROW the 27th instant, at St Cecilia's Hall, Niddry's Wynd.

PLAN OF THE CONCERT:

Act I.	Overture,	EARL KELLY.
	Song,	Mrs CORRI.
	Solo Concertanti	GAMBINI.
Act II.	Organ Solo Concerto,	Mr CLERK.
	Song,	Mrs CORRI.
	Solo Violincello,	Mr SCHETKY.
	Gaelic Song,	Mr CORRI.
Act III.	Lamotte's Favourite Violin Solo Concerti,	Mr REINEAGLE.
	Duetto,	Mr and Mrs CORRI.
	Concerto,	CORELLI.

Tickets to be had of Mr Reineagle, Skinner's Close, and at the Music Shops.—Price, 3 s. each.

On account of the Weekly Assembly being on this night, the concert will begin precisely at Six o'clock, in order that it may conclude before the Assembly begin.

Goldsmith's Hall, Edinburgh, Feb. 25. 1783.

THE Honourable Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, after an examination of the accompt books of the Treasurer of the Charity Work-House of Edinburgh, having found it absolutely necessary to appoint a public VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION to be made at the Goldsmith's Hall for the relief of said House, the Managers think it proper to give the following state for the information of the public:

In 1772 an exact state of the funds of the Charity Work-House was made up by a committee of the Town-Council and a committee of the Managers, from which it appeared, that, during the eight preceding years, the expences of the house had exceeded its income in the sum of 4461 l. 19 s. 7 d. Sterling yearly.

By this deficiency the debts of the House gradually increased, and amounted in January 1781, to 1429 l. 11 s. 7½ d. Sterling, and the Managers, being alarmed at the extent of this debt, applied to the Magistrates and Council for a voluntary contribution, which they did not think expedient at that time, but they gave assurance that a contribution would be appointed the ensuing year.

Upon the faith of this assurance, the Managers, in January 1782, borrowed a large sum upon their personal security, for supplying the urgent necessities of the House, and without which the House could not have been longer supported; and at present the debts of the House amount to the alarming sum of TWO THOUSAND Pounds Sterling and upwards.

The number of old and young, supported by the House, amount at present to 1080 persons, being the greatest number that has been any year supported by the House for twenty-four years past; and exceeds the number upon the House for the preceding year in 129 persons —— Besides these, a number of indigent families are in use to receive occasional supplies from the Managers once a fortnight, which, in former years, amounted only to fifteen, but of late they have increased to one hundred and upwards.

The war in which the nation has been engaged for some years past, has unavoidably brought the wives and children of many sailors and soldiers to be burdens upon the public; and while the present scarcity and dearness of provisions have encreased the expences of the House, they have also encreased the number of the poor.

As the Charity Work-house of Edinburgh has, on all occasions, experienced the benevolence and protection of the Public, the Managers beg leave to express their hopes, that in this season of general scarcity, when provisions are so very high, the debts of the House so great, and the objects of this charity so very numerous, the virtuous and well disposed will see the necessity of raising a fund by a liberal contribution for diminishing these debts, and supplying the immediate wants of the House; for unless the public shall interpose in a liberal manner, this humane and useful charity must of necessity be given up.

N. B. The Managers attend at the Goldsmiths Hall each lawful day, from the hours of eleven forenoon till three afternoon, to receive contributions.

DAMAGED FLAX FOR SALE,

By authority of the Admiral of Leith.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Court-house of Leith, on Thursday next, the 27th instant, at one o'clock mid-day, Thirteen Matts Damaged Dutch Flax, imported in the Brugs Neuwelling, of Ostend.—The articles of sale to be seen in the hands of the Town Clerk, and Alexander Henderson, flax-dresser, will show the goods.

EXCISE OFFICE, *Edinburgh, February* 26. 1783.

By order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise,

ON Saturday next, the 29th instant, at one o'clock afternoon, there will be exposed to sale, by public auction (pursuant to act of Parliament) in Lawson's Coffee-house at Leith,

The BRIGANTINE called

THE LADY OF ANTWERP,

French built, and copper sheathed, not three years old, and a remarkably fast sailer, of the burden of 123 tons, with all her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, as now lying in the harbour of Leith;—the said Vessel and Furniture having been lately condemned as forfeited in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

The conditions of sale, and inventory to be seen in the hands of Mr James Hamilton Shoremaster of Leith.

Just Published, (2s. 6d. in boards)

RESEARCHES

INTO SOME PARTS OF THE

THEORY OF THE PLANETS:

In which is solved the Problem,

To determine the *CIRCULAR* ORBIT OF A PLANET BY TWO OBSERVATIONS;

EXEMPLIFIED IN THE *NEW PLANET.*

BY WALTER MINTO.

Sold by C. DILLY, London; J. BELL, and the other Booksellers, Edinburgh; J. DUNCAN, Glasgow; ANGUS and Son, Aberdeen; and P. BOWER, St Andrews.

FINE DANTZICK HONEY, in Kegs from twelve to thirty pints, to be sold at a very moderate price, by JAMES HALL, at the Sugar-House, Leith.

Also, PEARL ASHES of various kinds, and of the very best qualities, at the lowest prices.

WANTED,

A PERSON intelligent in all country affairs, to act as an assistant to a factor upon an extensive estate.

Apply to John Wauchope writer to the signet; but no information will be given, except to such persons as can produce undoubted characters. Good encouragement will be given.——Not to be repeated.

TIMBER in Logs and Deals.

THE roup of Logs and Deals, advertised in this paper on Monday, to be on Friday 28th February, at the Timber Bush of Leith, is *not to take place.*

Wrights, and others wanting the whole, or any part of them, by private bargain, will have them on reasonable terms, by applying to David Freebairn merchant, head of the Lawn-market, Edinburgh.

Dundee, Feb. 24. 1783.

A Very numerous Meeting of the Merchants was held this day in the Guild Hall, of which Mr Alexander Morison was chosen Preses; where, after passing several unanimous resolutions tending to evince the necessity of an alteration of the present contracted mode of electing Magistrates and Town Councils and Members of Parliament for the boroughs of Scotland, a Committee consisting of seventeen (whereof Mr P. Stirling to be Convener), was appointed for corresponding and co-operating with the Committee of the Citizens of Edinburgh, or with any other societies in an application to Parliament for redress.

At Dundee, the 24th day of February, 1783.

THE Nine Incorporated Trades of Dundee, having this day met, to take into their consideration, the many grievances which they, in common with their Brethern in Scotland, have so long laboured under in point of Civil Liberty, and particularly with respect to the mode of electing Representatives for Parliament, and Magistrates for Royal Burghs; which, as presently in use, they deem repugnant to every equitable principle, and very ill calculated to answer the purposes of Civil Government, and the interests of the state; and perceiving, with much satisfaction, a spirit of liberty and reform, taking its rise at the fountain of authority, and displaying itself among all ranks in a happy coincidence of sentiments; and happy to find the inhabitants of the metropolis of this kingdom, taking the lead in a matter of so much importance to themselves and posterity; and fully sensible of the abilities and patriotic sentiments of the Committee appointed at Edinburgh; have resolved to concur with them, and other Societies, in devising such measures as may be found most proper for putting the liberties of Scotland upon a more liberal and constitutional footing, and to contribute with other Committees, in defraying the expence of an application to Parliament for that purpose.

And the Trades were of opinion, that the less complex the plan to be proposed for remedying the evils complained of is, the greater hopes of success may be obtained. They therefore requested their Convener humbly to suggest to the Committee, their opinion of the impropriety of entering into the minutiæ of the set of every particular Burgh, with a view of procuring partial remedies for each, which might occasion much trouble, without effecting the purposes aimed at. But that their views be directed to such a plan of reform as will apply universally, and put every Burgh on the same footing, in the method of electing representatives for Parliament, Magistrates, and Town Councils.

And they appoint their Convener to subscribe this their unanimous resolution in their name, and to publish it in the Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen news papers.

WM. BISSET, Convener.

At Dundee, the 24th day of February 1783.

WE the nine Incorporated Trades of Dundee, being convened, and taking into consideration the many evils arising from the present arbitrary exercise of the Law of Patronage, and the resolutions formed by different societies in Scotland to join in an application to Parliament for a repeal of that law, think ourselves bound publicly to express our sense of these evils, and our willingness to do our utmost to obtain this repeal.—We have long beheld with sorrow the miserable effects flowing from this antiscriptural and unconstitutional mode of supplying vacant parishes with pastors, and we are persuaded that these evils must increase with rapid progress, if the cause that produces them is not removed.

The people in general now see, that opposition to a presentee, however well founded, is vain, therefore they do not oppose his settlement, but they detest him, and forsake his ministry.—All obstruction to patronage being thus removed, patrons will be emboldened to the wanton exercise of it: Livings in the Church will be obtained chiefly by men who are capable of the most detestable simoniacal traffic, or of ingratiating themselves with patrons by dastardly fawning, or shameful compliance, perhaps with their irreligious principles:—and thus our public teachers must become despicable, and their churches be entirely deserted.

It is well known, that much was in the power of our Kirk-courts to mitigate the severity of patronage, but from sad experience it is evident that they seem determined to support it in its highest rigour, and to load us with this tyrannical usurpation beyond the hope of relief. Therefore it is vain to apply to them for deliverance: but we can have great hopes of success when we resolve to apply to those principles of liberty, and regard to the rights of men, which actuate the breasts of many of our public representatives in parliament;—that some regard ought to be paid to the usefulness of an established ministry, to the advancement of religion, and the peace of this country, which are miserably destroyed by patronage;—that it cannot be for the good of the state, to put it into the power of a few men to unhinge and distress a whole country, and throw the whole nation loose from their established teachers;—and that it cannot be found policy to fret and harrass so many useful subjects with what they reckon an intolerable grievance, and thus to alienate their affections from their native country, and fill them with bitterness and aversion at Government for disregarding their comfort, and for supporting a law in itself unjust, and in its tendency fatal to civil and religious liberty.

For these reasons we declare, that we will give all the encouragement and assistance in our power to all other societies who shall unite to introduce a bill into parliament for a repeal of the law of patronage, and for ascertaining the ancient rights of our ecclesiastical constitution:—In testimony whereof, we appoint this our unanimous resolution to be subscribed in our name, by our Convener, and published in the Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen Newspapers.

WM. BISSET, Convener.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Sheriff-Clerk's Office, Edinburgh, Feb. 26. 1783.

WHEREAS a person, who calls himself GAVIN LOWRY, and formerly went by the name of *Johnson*, was yesterday examined by the Sheriff, and will give no account of himself for five weeks preceding the 18th instant, although it appears he must have lodged or concealed himself in some house in or about the town of Edinburgh during that space, a few days excepted. It is intreated, that any person in whose house he may have lodged or resorted to during the said space, will immediately give notice thereof at this office, for doing whereof they shall be handsomely rewarded; and any debt contracted by the said Johnson or Lowry, for lodging or board, paid by

WILLIAM SCOT, P. F.

N. B. In order to obtain the information hereby required, a description of the said Johnson or Lowry, is hereto subjoined; and any person inclining to see him, may apply at this office, where he will be shown to them.

The said Gavin Lowry or Johnson, is about thirty years of age, five feet six inches, or thereby, broad shouldered, stout made, and well legged, dark black hair short cut, darkish or sallow complexion, high cheek bones, dark eyes and eye-brows, the eyes rather dull. Until within these five weeks wore an apple-green coat, much decayed in the colour, with white figured plated buttons. Since that time wore, and at present has on, agrafs-green coat, with plain white metal buttons on each side of the breast, black vest, of queen's stuff, with a double row of buttons; corduroy breeches, yellow metal buckles, and a flouthed hat.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

FOR THE USE OF

SUBSCRIBERS *to the* EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

This Day arrived.

REIGN of George the Third, 2 vols.
Life of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.
Narrative of Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Clinton.
Sinclair's Thoughts on the Naval Strength of Britain, two parts.
A Word at Parting, to the Earl of Shelburne.
New Parliamentary Register for the present Session.
Valentine Green's Review of the Polite Arts in France.
Account of the Rights of Electors.
Capt. Inglefield's Narrative concerning the Loss of the Centaur.
Anglia-Rediviva, no Defence of the Aristocratic Party.
Saunders's Observations on the Efficacy of the Red Peruvian Bark.
Art of Pleasing, or Instructions for Youth, by the late Lord Chesterfield.
The Repository, a Collection of Pieces in Prose and Verse, 4 vols.
Review of Mrs Siddons and Mrs Crawford in Belvidera.
Holcroft's Family Picture, in Tales, Novels, &c. 2 vols.
Coombe Wood, a Novel, in Letters, by Miss Minifie, 2 vols.
Woman of Letters, a Novel, 2 vols.
Adventures of an Actor, &c. &c.

MUSIC.——Vanhall's Solos for a Flute or Violin.
Davaux's Duets for two Violins.
Pichl's Duets for the same.
Jarnowick's Airs for a Violin.

J. SIBBALD continues to add monthly to his collection copies of every Book, Pamphlet, Review, and Magazine, that are published in London, and occasionally the best Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Subscribers at a guinea a-year are allowed four books at a time; at half-a-guinea, one book, or two volumes of the same book.

BRITISH LINEN OFFICE,

Edinburgh, 25th February 1783.

THE Directors of the British Linen Company give notice, That a General Court of Proprietors will be held at their Office here, on Monday the 3d day of March next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the election of Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors, for the year ensuing, pursuant to their charter.

No signed lists to be received after two o'clock afternoon.

FIFE HUNT.

Cupar, February 25. 1783.

THE Spring Meeting of the FIFE HUNT to be held at Cupar, upon Monday the 24th of March next.

By order of the Preses and Council,

DAVID METHVEN, Secretary.

THE Fiar Prices of Victual of the Shire of Edinburgh, crop 1782, are to be struck on Friday the 7th day of March next. This notice is given to all concerned, that they may give in lists of such person's names as are necessary to be examined as witnesses, with respect to the prices, to John Newbigging writer, at the Sheriff-Clerk's office, on or before Tuesday the 4th of March next, in order that such persons may be summoned for that purpose.

GANIN KEMPT of Edinburgh is encouraged by his friends in the army, to offer his services as Agent for those Officers resident in North Britain who will be reduced at the Peace.

He begs leave to observe, that for many years he has been connected with military business under the Staff in North Britain, and is determined to use his studious endeavours to make every thing convenient and agreeable to such officers as are pleased to employ him as their agent, by which means they will receive their pay in any part of the country where they may reside, without trouble or expence.

GAVIN KEMPT is presently in London, where letters or orders addressed to him, No. 9. Prince's Street, Hay-market, or at his house Edinburgh, will be duly answered and attended to.

HAY.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

A QUANTITY of exceeding fine OLD HAY, as it presently lies at the following places in East Lothian, viz.

Mains-Hill, | Colston,—and
Colston-Mains, | Little Whitefield.

At all which places the tenants will show the quality.

For farther particulars, apply to Gavin Kempt and Co. Leith; Hay Donaldson, Haddington; or John Goolen, Eyemouth.

THE Committee of the Creditors of the deceased ALEXANDER GRAY writer to the signet, request a General Meeting of the Creditors on Wednesday next, the 5th of March, at one o'clock, in the Exchange Coffee-house.

TO BE LET,

THAT LODGING, with Garden, Stable, and Coach-house, situated about half way between the head of Pleasance and the Gibbet Toll, on the west side of the road. The house consists of parlour, dining-room, drawing-room, five bed-chambers, kitchen, and other conveniencies. The garden contains near an acre, is well inclosed, stocked with good fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers, and is a delightful spot; being only ten minutes walk from the cross of Edinburgh, detached from other buildings, and in the middle of pleasant fields. This lodging has all the advantages of a country villa, and may at the same time be esteemed a town residence. The family presently in the house will show it; and Farquhar writer, New Town, the proprietor, will inform as to particulars.

A Mail Garden, Dwelling-house, and Byre to be LET at the same place.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Feb.* 22.

St James's, Feb. 22.

THE King has been pleaſed to appoint the Honourable John Trevor to be his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Sardinia.

Alſo to appoint the Lord Viſcount Galway to be his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Elector Palatine, and Miniſter to the Diet of Ratiſbon.

Whitehall, February 22.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Alexander Murray, Eſq; to be one of the Lords of Seſſion in North Britain.

Alſo to appoint Ilay Campbell, Eſq; Advocate, to be his Majeſty's Sollicitor-General in Scotland.

[*Military promotions in our next.*]

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *Feb.* 21.

The Bailie, Captain Paxton, was taken on the 27th of December laſt, on her paſſage from St Lucia to St Martin's, by the Continental frigate, Captain Hague, of 30 guns, and 225 men, and ſent for Boſton on the firſt of January.

Liverpool, 17. The William armed ſhip, Captain Raw, in going from hence for the King's Channel, got on ſhore a little behind the Black Rock, but ſhe is hove off again, and brought into the dock; ſhe has received conſiderable damage. The Pallas, Grace, from hence for Africa, is put into Milford, all well.

The Hunter, Ramſay, from Clyde to New York, in lat. 47 long. 13. on the 25th and 27th ult. met with ſuch heavy gales of wind, as obliged her to throw ſix of her guns overboard, and the veſſel making a great deal of water, is put back to Cork, where it is ſuppoſed the cargo muſt be unloaded before ſhe can proceed, in order to come at the leak.

The Daniſh ſhip Adriana, Schuxenhout, from St Thomas to Altona, laden with ſugar, &c. is put into Cowes leaky.

Torbay, 16. Yeſterday, was ſtranded here the Empreſs of Germany, Gunn, from London and Oſtend for St Kitts, with flour, porter, &c. no lives loſt; and it is hoped, ſhould the weather continue moderate, the cargo will be taken out, and the ſhip got off.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, Feb.* 21.

The Secretary at War preſented yeſterday to the Houſe of Commons twenty army accounts, being the returns of different regiments of foot; the title was read, and the papers ordered to lie on the table.

A bill for regulating and rendering more effectual the exaction of ſtatute work within the ſhire of Edinburgh, was preſented, and read a firſt time.

Mr Brett laid before the Houſe a liſt of Maſters and Commanders unemployed; the titles were read, and the accounts ordered to lie on the table.

A motion was made for leave to bring in a bill "for the proviſional eſtabliſhment and regulation of trade and intercourſe between the ſubjects of Great Britain and thoſe of the United States of North America; leave was given accordingly.

A motion was alſo made for the Houſe to be put into a Committee on Monday next, "to conſider of duties payable on the exportation of cocoa nuts from this kingdom as merchandize."

THE PRELIMINARY ARTICLES OF PEACE.

Lord *John Cavendiſh* informed the Houſe, that at firſt it was his intention to wait till the Dutch articles were laid before them, in order that they might judge with the greater preciſion concerning the peace; but after the iſſue of the debate on Monday laſt, he was convinced, that the farther conſideration of theſe articles ſhould immediately take place, without any interruption whatever. He did not argue in this manner from any pique or perſonal enmity againſt any man, but for the national good, which ought to be the firſt conſideration of every member of that Houſe. It had been induſtriouſly ſpread abroad, that the part that he took in Monday's debate tended to militate againſt the peace, whereas he meant no ſuch thing. His amendments tended to delay the conſideration of the terms of the treaty, till ſuch time as Parliament were fully informed of the different articles, and not to inform his Majeſty that they had conſidered and approved of the treaty, when in fact they knew very little about it. He did not at all mean to inſinuate that the treaty ſhould not be looked upon as binding in every reſpect, and that it was ratified to all intents and purpoſes. He thought that the national honour and faith were pledged upon it, and he would by no means wiſh to have it believed without doors, that he entertained any the leaſt idea of breaking this treaty, although ſome very officious perſons had induſtriouſly circulated ſuch an opinion; but he aſſured the Honourable Houſe, and he believed every gentleman, upon the leaſt reflection, would agree with him, that the amendment of Monday laſt, which he had the honour to make, had quite the contrary tendency. What motives ſuch perſons could have in circulating a report which carried along with it ſuch notorious falſity, he could not pretend to determine; but he was ſorry to think that it might be now fully propagated in the country that thoſe were his intentions. He then ſaid, that although he thought that the national faith ſhould be held as ſacred and binding in every reſpect, and that the articles of pacification, which were now ratified, ſhould be conſidered as finally entered into and agreed upon by the different powers, yet he begged leave to obſerve, that the peace was not ſo honourable to this country as might have been expected. He did not think that the framers of this treaty were entitled to ſuch high compliments, or ſuch diſtinguiſhed praiſe, as their dependents had imagined. We were not in ſuch a deplorable ſituation as they thought proper to repreſent. We had been victorious in many parts of the globe, and we ſhould not have made ſuch ſhameful and extravagant conceſſions as we had done. Our ſignal victory, gained in the Weſt Indies by Lord Rodney, would be a ſubject of aſtoniſhment for poſterity, and might have animated us with freſh courage to proſecute the war with advantage, or extorted from our enemies an honourable peace, which he was ſorry to ſay was not the caſe at preſent. If ever the behaviour of any commander was an honour to his country, and a fit theme for panygeric, it was the wonderful ſucceſs and great exertion of this gallant officer. By his activity and proweſs he had raiſed the Britiſh name to its former importance and ſplendour, and eſtabliſhed a formidable ſuperiority over our enemies in that quarter where he commanded. Gen. Elliott had likewiſe gained very conſiderable advantages, and been, in a great degree, the means of checking the ambition of our enemies. Therefore, why ſhould we have made ſuch ſhameful conceſſions? We had given up great and lucrative poſſeſſions, and gained nothing in return. We had loſt our national importance, and diminiſhed our grandeur. We had tarniſhed our ſplendid victories, by yielding to our enemies ſuch poſſeſſions as they could not with any degree of reaſon look for. He did not mean to criminate any of the gentlemen in adminiſtration, but he thought, and he flattered himſelf, every gentleman, who judged with candour and propriety on a ſubject of ſo great importance, would coincide with him in opinion, by ſaying that there was fault ſomewhere, and ought to be inquired into. Perhaps it might appear that Government were not to blame in this treaty, but it ſhould be ſo proved to the Houſe. After ſome farther argument to the ſame purport, he made five motions to the following effect:

1. That the Houſe will ſupport his Majeſty in the articles of peace already concluded between him and the different powers.

2. That they will aſſiſt his Majeſty in diſpenſing the bleſſings of peace among his ſubjects.

3. That his Majeſty, conſidering the circumſtances of the times, acted right in granting independence to the thirteen United States of America.

4. That it is the opinion of the Houſe, that the ceſſions made on the part of Great Britain by his Majeſty's Miniſters, were too many, and too extravagant.

5. That it be recommended to government to provide ſome way or another for the loyaliſts, ſo as that they may be relieved from their preſent diſtreſsful ſituation.

Mr St. John ſupported the noble mover. He thought that our conceſſions were too many, eſpecially when we conſidered the inſignificance of what we had in return, and that the peace was a ſhameful one to Great Britain.

The Hon *Keith Stewart* denied that our ſuperiority in ſhipping was ſo great as the noble Lord had mentioned, particularly in the Weſt Indies. From recent accounts, nay, from the laſt accounts, the combined fleet amounted to upwards of ſixty ſail of the line. Where then was our ſuperiority? He could likewiſe aſſert, that the Dutch line of battle ſhips were encreaſing very rapidly; for, by informations from Holland, the States would have at ſea by the beginning of next ſummer, if the war continued, upwards of fifty ſhips of the line. Gentlemen could not deny facts, and he believed that upon reflection the peace would be conſidered as an honourable and advantageous one, when they took into conſideration the preſent critical ſituation of affairs. No man would deny but the victories gained by the brave Lord Rodney deſerved every mark of approbation; and that the gallant defence made by General Eliott inſured him the heart-felt applauſe of a generous people; but theſe great and ſignal victories had not raiſed us to that eminence and ſuperiority over our enemies, that we ſhould deſpiſe and reject any offers made by them towards a reconciliation. He ſpoke, he ſaid, as a profeſſional man, and did not pretend to any depth of political knowledge and uncommon penetration.

Mr *Secretary Townſhend* did not attempt to defend the peace on any other than national principles. If Gentlemen were reſolved to make an enquiry into the treaty, let them do it in a fair and candid manner, and not be led away by party prejudices. Let them, if they pleaſed, make a motion for the immediate removal of the preſent adminiſtration, if they thought they had not acted agreeably to the intereſts of the nation. If any man could lay blame on him, he would be ready to meet him whenever he thought proper; and he was certain that his colleagues, who acted in every reſpect with as much rectitude and probity, would be ready at any time for ſuch an inveſtigation. He ſaid, he had no objections to the firſt, ſecond, and third motions, but the fourth he would oppoſe, as he thought it uncandid and improper for his Majeſty's Miniſters, if they had many ceſſions had certainly ſome compenſation in return. He likewiſe objected to the fifth, although he agreed that the Loyaliſts ought to be provided for.

Sir *Cecil Wray* declared that he was an enemy to all parties, particularly thoſe that were detrimental to the intereſts of the nation. He ſaid, he would as much as poſſible oppoſe every Miniſter that acted in oppoſition to the rights and privileges of the people. He called upon the independent country gentlemen to aſſiſt in defending the rights of their conſtituents, and hoped that he would not be led away by party prejudices. He blamed the noble Lord in the blue ribband as having been inſtrumental to the war, which had been ruinous and deſtructive in many reſpects. He ſat in the Houſe by the intereſt and interceſſion of his conſtituents, and from ſuch another Miniſtry God deliver him. He deſpiſed all parties of whatever deſcription, and would ſpeak his ſentiments in oppoſition to any thing advanced to the contrary,

A deſultory converſation then took place between Lord North, Sir Richard Sutton, Sir Horace Mann, Mr Burrell, Secretary Townſhend, General Conway, &c. concerning this point, whether or not the different motions ſhould be taken into conſideration *in toto*, or debated upon one after another, when the latter was agreed to.

The firſt and ſecond were then read, and paſſed *nemine contradicente*.

After which the third was read, when

Lord *Newhaven* and Sir *W. Dolben* wiſhed to know what authority his Majeſty had for diſmembering the Empire? The bill that paſſed in Parliament, granting his Majeſty power to make a truce or peace with America, did not grant him ſuch authority. The framer of the bill certainly did not mean that his Majeſty ſhould have full power to grant America independence. As the Hon. Gentleman was in the Houſe, they would like to have his opinion upon it, and to know what his ſentiments were when he brought the bill into Parliament? They thought that government had acted contrary to the intention of the bill, and that his Majeſty had no right, by his royal prerogative, to grant the Americans independence; and they inſiſted that it ſhould have been done by an act of Parliament.

Mr *Wallace* ſaid, that when the bill was firſt brought into Parliament, it undoubtedly bore that meaning, and that it granted his Majeſty full power to give the Americans independence, if that was the price of peace.

Mr *Roſewater* ſpoke a few words, and was againſt the motion.

A ſhort converſation took place between the Attorney General, Mr Lee, and the Solicitor General, relative to his Majeſty's prerogative to grant independence to America, in which they differed from one another, and promiſed at any time to meet each other on this point of law; but they deferred entering into the grounds of it then, as it would in all probability ſoon come before the Houſe.

Sir *Adam Ferguſon* doubted much whether or not this was the original intention of the bill. But allowing that it was, ſurely, ſays he, his Majeſty has no power to give away the principal part of Canada. This bill never went ſo far, and he denied the legality of ſuch a procedure.

Mr *Eden* uſed ſimilar arguments, and was ſurpriſed that Government had given away ſuch a valuable tract of country, as that which formed the ingreſs and egreſs of our trade with the Indians. He mentioned the 18,000 ſquare miles that he took notice of on a former day, and ſaid it was a ſhame for us to make ſuch conceſſions.

Lord *North* thought that we had given up too much, and wondered that we ſhould have made ſuch conceſſions; but he would not embarraſs Miniſters by declaiming againſt their conduct, as he thought it an uncandid mode of proceeding.

Governor *Johnſtone* ſaid, that it would have given him pleaſure had he ſeen the word *independence* inſerted in this act of Parliament which inveſted his Majeſty with ſuch power. He declared he did not like the prevaricating opinion of lawyers on this point, becauſe whether the word independence was inſerted or not, they by their equivocations, would make it anſwer their purpoſes; that their arguments ſerved rather to darken than enlighten the ſubject, as they were full of ſubtility and deception. For his part, he knew very little about the reception of the bill when it was brought into Parliament, as his duty at that time called his attention to another object of importance to himſelf and his country; but he had made inquiry of the Hon. Baronet (Sir W. Dolben) who had ſeconded the motion at that time, and who was ſuppoſed to have known the object of it, as every Hon. Gentleman who ſeconds a motion certainly ſhould, and what was remarkable he could give him no ſatisfactory information on the ſubject, as he never underſtood it conveyed ſuch an idea as that already mentioned. He wondered therefore how ſuch powers were veſted in his Majeſty, as without the conſent of Parliament to grant independence to America; the motion was then agreed to.

The fourth was then read, when

Mr *Powys*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, inveighed againſt thoſe that were diſſatisfied with the peace, and was ſurpriſed that the noble Lord ſhould have made ſuch a motion. He reſpected him for his integrity and philanthropy, and wondered how he could be guilty of ſo great an impropriety. He declaimed againſt party prejudices, and imputed a great part of our misfortunes to the noble Lord in the blue ribband.

Lord *John Cavendiſh* refuted the laſt honourable ſpeaker in his attacks on him and his party; and ſaid, that he ſhould have reſerved his wit and ſatire for another occaſion. For his part, he never aſſociated with any man that he need be aſhamed of; and he thought it no ſin to form connections in politics, which undoubtedly were very neceſſary. How then could the Hon. Gentleman blame him, or the gentlemen with whom he had the honour of being connected. During the twenty years he had ſerved his country in Parliament, he might without vanity ſay, that he had always retained a fair and upright character, which defied the dirty attacks of calumny; and he ſaw no impropriety in any of his preſent motions. He did not mean to impeach Adminiſtration, but he thought it neceſſary to enquire into the reaſons of making ſuch great conceſſions.

He ſaid, that he was ſorry that the preſent times put him in mind of the year 1757, when the kingdom was convulſed, and the government in confuſion, and when, for about eight months, England could hardly ſay that ſhe had any Adminiſtration at all.

Mr *Powys* ſaid a few words in reply.

Sir *Richard Sutton* ſpoke a little, and was againſt the motion.

Mr *Wilberforce* argued a little in defence of Adminiſtration.

Sir *Edward Aſtley* deſpiſed all parties, and thought every one ſhould unite in the cauſe of the nation. He would wiſh to ſee diſcord baniſhed, and all ſides of the Houſe ſhake hands in an amicable manner, and exert themſelves in the common cauſe. So far was his intereſt from Adminiſtration, that he aſſured the Houſe he had not influence to make an officer of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe. He thought that the Noble Lord in the blue ribband had plunged us in the ruinous and deſtructive war in which we had been engaged for many years. But the enormity of penſions had proceeded to ſuch a heighth, that his Lordſhip had been rewarded with one, and his Secretary with another. With regard to this, his ſucceſſors could not dare to blame him, as they had committed the like enormity. He was therefore amazed at the corruption of the times, and concluded with diſſenting from the motion.

Mr *M'Donald* oppoſed the motion. He ſaid that we had given up no more poſſeſſions than were abſolutely neceſſary for the attainment of peace. Gentlemen ſhould not argue in a partial manner; they ſhould make compariſons, and he doubted not but they would find by this way of diſcuſſion, which, in his eyes, was the only candid and fair way, an equivalent to our ceſſions.

Mr *Fox*, in a long and very able ſpeech, declared that he was of quite a different opinion from the laſt Honourable Gentleman, and thoſe that had any objections to the motion. He ſaid, that we had made baſe and mean ceſſions to our enemies. The condition of our country was much more reſpectable than had been repreſented. Notwithſtanding the profeſſional knowledge of a certain Right Hon. Gentleman (the Hon Keith Stuart) who magnified the force of our enemies by ſea, while he made no juſt compariſon between the different powers; yet he could not but ſay, that France had decreaſed 13 in line-of-battle ſhips this laſt year, while thoſe of Great Britain had increaſed 17 ſhips of the line. He could likewiſe ſay, that we had a great ſuperiority in the Weſt-Indies. We had 54 ſhips in that quarter. Our fleet, he ſaid, was put on the moſt reſpectable footing by the great exertions of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, (Lord Keppel) a man who deſerved well of his country, but who had been invidiouſly and maliciouſly calumniated. We had given away ineſtimable poſſeſſions, and we were wiſe *a fortiore*. What we had given to France was equal to a general reſtitution. He ſaid he had taken notice of the *uti poſſidetis* on a former day, and he averred that what we had done was as a lucrative to France as a general reſtitution. This to him appeared *prima facie*; and at the firſt bluſh he was convinced of the error.

He lamented the untimely death of the Marquis of Rockingham, and paid many compliments to his memory. He ſaid he himſelf had withdrawn himſelf from the preſent adminiſtration as ſoon as he found that the gentlemen with whom he had confided in for years abandoned their principles. The preſent adminiſtration were formed from the ruins of the laſt, and he was ſorry to ſee many gentlemen, for whom he had the higheſt regard, remain ſo long in adminiſtration. He blamed the Earl of S———, and ſaid, that he had never a great opinion of his Lordſhip. He was up near three hours, and entered minutely into his political principles.

Mr *Chancellor Pitt* made a long and elegant ſpeech, in which he gave a narrative of the condition of our navy, and compared it with that of our enemies, by which he endeavoured to ſhew, that Mr Fox's ſtatement was erroneous. He ſaid, that if he and his colleagues ſhould be forced from their ſituation, he would not erect, like Mr Fox, a fortreſs for the

no of a phalanx, but would leave to government the ment of the ſtate, unclogged by invidious oppoſition.
Cecil Wray roſe to explain. He was only the enemy North's principles; but of all men in this country he ſhed Mr Fox to be prime miniſter.
North made a long and moſt able ſpeech, in which he ed what Mr Fox had ſaid. Their enmity had ceaſed cauſe. He always found Mr Fox a warm friend, at a formidable adverſary.
ecretary Townſhend roſe to anſwer a paſſage of Mr peech. He ſaid, Government had not had it in their remove the troops from America to the Weſt Indies, of tranſports.
Fox averred, on the teſtimony of Lord Keppel, that ere tranſports.
T. Pitt arraigned the unnatural junction of men the moſt in principle; and told a ſtory of a barbarian, who meet- end as he was going to a feaſt, mangled and left him erable condition; and afterwards, when he found that bathed and bound up his wounds, he tore off the ban- and ſet them a bleeding afreſh. This ſtory he applied North.
. Hartley ſpoke with great ability, and at length, againſt e.
Anſon reprobated the language of Mr T. Pitt in calling orth a barbarian.
T. Pitt explained.
Martin delivered his ſentiments againſt the junction of he parties.
Wilmot conſidered the peace as advantageous, conſider- diſtreſſes of the empire.
Jill concluded the debate. At ſo late an hour, he ſaid, ſe would diſpenſe with any man's reaſon for the vote; and he knew that whether he, or any other perſon uld ſpeak, was conſidered as the *bore*, it was certain Speaker was always the *bored*. He reprobated the al- hich had taken place, and oppoſed the motion.
ing then three o'clock, the Houſe divided,

Ayes,	—	207
Noes,	—	190
Majority againſt Miniſtry,		—17

John Cavendiſh then withdrew his fifth propoſition re- the Loyaliſts, and the Houſe adjourned.

From the London Papers, Feb. 22.

LONDON.

ear preliminaries with the Dutch are actually ſigned, be declared to the Houſe of Commons on Monday

a fact, that the French have remonſtrated againſt our ny force to India, and have further inſulted this coun- uſed a language they durſt not have done in our more us days.
rday advice was received by government from Mr Fitz- our reſident at the court of Verſailles, that the French were ſo much alarmed at our preſent embarkation of r the Eaſt-Indies, and ſeemed ſo little ſatisfied with ments he had urged in defence of the meaſure, that it e prudent to be prepared for any hoſtile interruption ight be given to the paſſage of the ſaid fleet; in con- e of the above advice, orders are gone down to Portſ- r fifteen ſail of the line to convoy it through the Bay, ain latitude.
rday morning Lord Camden went to the levee at St after which he had an audience of his Majeſty, when diſhip reſigned the Preſidency of the Council.
reat Perſonage is determined, it is ſaid, to ſupport Lord is alſo firmly connected with the Premier, ſo that they rmined to ſtand or fall together.
report of Tueſday was, that Earl Gower was to be pla- he head of the Treaſury; but yeſterday that report was ed by another, which gave the ſame office to the Duke ton.
ous have been the reports relative to the reſignation of Shelburne; but this much may be depended upon as a at his Lordſhip has reſolved not to go voluntarily out ce; he has been heard to ſay ſince Tueſday morning, though the preliminary treaties with the different belli- powers may appear to the Commons, for the moment, ous and diſadvantageous, yet when the firſt heat of in- on at conceſſions, which from the ſituation of our affairs e obliged to make, ſhould cool, the Commons, and na- large, would moſt certainly be much leſs diſſatisfied than are at preſent, becauſe the more the treaties of peace be conſidered, the more they were ſure to be liked."
Wilkes ſeems fated to divide with the Minority, on eve- tion relative to peace; he was in the Minority on the that took place on the addreſs for the laſt peace; and alſo in the Minority on Tueſday morning; but he vo- inſt the Miniſter on the former occaſion, and for him latter.
Powys made a curious remark in Monday's debate, on nduct of Lord Shelburne, in ceding ſo immenſe a tract da to the Americans: He ſaid the Noble Lord was y a good Chriſtian, for he was not ſatisfied with giving mericans his *coat*, but gave them his *cloak* alſo; for leſt ould get cold with their independence, he gave them the le to keep them warm. It is pretty remarkable, that, ſtanding the cenſure conveyed under theſe words, Mr voted for the Miniſter.
Wedneſday, when the Chancellor was going up with rds, with their addreſs to his Majeſty, he jocoſely called Duke of Richmond, to know if he was ready to attend ouſe to his Majeſty's preſence; this raiſed a loud laugh, Grace was quite *en diſhabille*, with a thick pair of *worſt*- kings on.
ers from Peterſburgh adviſe, that the Empreſs has ap- to the Court of Great Britain, requeſting that permiſſion e granted for a certain number of experienced naval offi- engage on board her fleets, provided her Imperial Ma- hould be driven to the neceſſity of declaring war againſt rand Signior.

From the NEW YORK GAZETTE.

Of a letter from the Speaker of the Lower Houſe of Aſſem- of the State of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations, his Excellency the Preſident of the Congreſs.

SIR, *Eaſt-Greenwich, Nov.* 30. 1782.

obedience to the direction of the Lower Houſe of this State, I have the honour to incloſe to your Excellency their unanimous reſolution on the recommendation of Congreſs, reſpecting an impoſt on imported goods, &c. and to ſtate ſome of the principal reaſons which produced that reſolution.

The recommendation was rejected,

Firſt, Becauſe it would be unequal in its operation, bearing hardeſt on the moſt commercial State, and ſo would preſs peculiarly hard upon this State, which draws its chief ſupport from commerce.

Secondly, Becauſe it propoſes to introduce into this and the other States officers unknown, and unaccountable to them, and ſo is againſt the conſtitution of this State; and,

Thirdly, Becauſe, by granting to Congreſs a power to collect moneys from the commerce of theſe States, indefinitely as to time and quantity, and for the expenditure of which they are not to be accountable to the States, they would become independent of their conſtituents; and ſo the propoſed impoſt is repugnant to the liberty of the United States.

Many more reaſons might be offered, and the ſubject drawn out to a great length, by deſcending to particulars; but theſe are ſufficient to anſwer the main deſign of the Houſe, which is to ſhew a decent reſpect to the States which have differed from them in opinion upon this ſubject.

This State may be juſtly ranked among the foremoſt in the common cauſe, having furniſhed in ſupport of it as many men, and as much money, in proportion to its abilities, as any State in the Union, and much more than moſt of them, and it is ſtill diſpoſed to continue its exertions; but it will raiſe and collect its quota of public taxes in ſuch a way as ſhall be judged moſt proper.

And it is hoped, that, when its reſolutions are founded on the great principles of liberty, and a general intereſt, it will not be thought to ſuſpect the public virtue of the preſent Congreſs, by with-holding from them, or their ſervants, a power of which their ſucceſſors might make a dangerous uſe.

With the higheſt ſentiments of reſpect for your Excellency, and the Honourable Aſſembly over which you preſide, I am your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

WILLIAM BRADFORD, Speaker.

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amſterdam, 35 4.
Ditto Sight, 35.
Rotterdam, 35 6 2½ U.
Agio of the Bank from Holland, 5.

PRICE OF STOCKS, FEB. 22.

Bank Stock, —	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 86½.	Ditto 1751. —
3 per cent. con. 67¾ a ⅞.	India Stock, 144.
3 per cent. red. 68½ a ¼.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. 1726, —	India Bonds, 1 prem.
Long Ann. 20¼ a 3-16ths.	Exch. Bills, par a 1 diſc.
Short Ann. 1778, 13⅞ a 15-16ths.	Navy Bills, 9 diſc.
South Sea Stock, —	Prizes, ¼ a ⅜.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	

WIND AT DEAL.

FEB. 20. W. N. W. 21. Calm.

EDINBURGH.

The London Poſt did not arrive this afternoon till about half paſt Five o'clock.

Died at Manchester, 20th February current, Mrs Aytoun, wife of Roger Aytoun, Eſq; of Inchdarnie. Her friends and relations will pleaſe accept of this notification of her death.

Mrs Barbara Erſkine, daughter of the late Sir John Erſkine of Alva, Bart. died here yeſterday.

The Induſtry, Alexander Charteris maſter, from Yarmouth for Leith, was taken the 8th inſtant, off Whitby. The maſter and part of the crew were put on board the privateer, which arrived at Dunkirk the 16th. As the ſhip had not then arrived, it is hoped ſhe has been retaken.

This day, his Majeſty's proclamation, declaring a ceſſation of hoſtilities with the belligerent powers, was read at the Croſs with the uſual formalities.

Yeſterday, Gavin Lawrie, who has gone under a variety of different names, and who was brought from Greenock by Mr Williamſon meſſenger, as mentioned in our laſt, underwent a long examination before the Sheriff; in the courſe of which he was, to the laſt degree, equivocal and inconſiſtent. He appears to be an old and hardened offender; and, though he has hitherto made no confeſſion, we are informed, from good authority, that, when he comes to his trial, there can be little doubt of his being convicted of one or other of the robberies lately committed in the neighbourhood of this city. This day, he has again been before the Sheriff, whoſe activity in this, and every other article of police, cannot be ſufficiently commended.

This evening, a decent dreſſed, country-like man, went to a tavern in the High-ſtreet, and being ſhewed into a room, deſired a mug of porter, pretending ſome gentlemen were to call for him. After ſtaying a ſhort time, however, he took an opportunity of making his elopement, though not without carrying along with him a ſilver pepper box which happened to be in the room.

On the night between Wedneſday and Thurſday laſt, the comb ſhop of a manufacturer in the Gallowgate, Aberdeen, was broke into, and a quantity of raw and combed wool carried off.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Feb. 25. Thetis, Willock, from London, with grain.
Nelly and Jean, Turean, from Dundee, ditto.
William and Chriſtian, Syme, from ditto, with goods.
George, Simpſon, from Dunbar, with grain.

Sequeſtrations—James Robertſon merchant in Weſter Balechan.
William Mitchell merchant in Stirling.

LINTSEED.

THOMAS WALKER AND SON, Quality Street, Leith, have preſently on hand for ſale, a parcell of RIGA LINTSEED in barrels, properly cleaned under inſpection of the officer appointed by the Honourable Board of Truſtees. They have alſo advice of a ſmall cargo of Lintſeed in hogſheads, ſhipped at Oſtend, and expected firſt fair wind, which ſhall be advertiſed upon its arrival.

Dealers in this article will be ſupplied upon the moſt reaſonable terms, and the firſt orders from town and country will be preferred.

RUSSIAN GOODS, &c.

PETER and FRANCIS FORRESTER have juſt now for ſale, at their Warehouſe, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh,

Ruſſia Sheetings, different breadths.
Ditto Diapers, ditto.
Ditto Printed Linens for Bed-furniture.
Ditto Bed-covers.
Ditto Wine-rubbers and Kitchen Towelling.
Very fine New Honey, at 4s. 6d. per pint.
Stript Ruſſian Cloth, very ſtrong, for children's clothes, &c.
Some fine old Ruſſian Soap.
A few very large Grey Furs for linings,—and
Great choice of Spotted Black and White ditto.

N. B. At their Warehouſe in Leith, a good aſſortment of RUSSIA IRON, different ſizes.

This day is publiſhed,

In Six Volumes Duodecimo, Price 15 s. in boards, and 18 s. bound, Sold by the Bookſellers of Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, Dumfries, Dundee, &c.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND POLITICAL

HISTORY

OF THE

Settlements and Trade of the Europeans

IN THE

EAST AND WEST INDIES.

BY THE ABBE RAYNAL.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

(*Not contained in any former Engliſh Edition of this Work*)

THE REVOLUTION OF AMERICA.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

A NEW TRANSLATION.

WITH NOTES AND LARGE ADDITIONS BY THE AUTHOR.

AND A COPIOUS INDEX.

EXTRACT *from the* AUTHOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"SUCH readers as have beſtowed any attention on *The Philoſophical and Political Hiſtory of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies*, have eaſily perceived, that the book has been printed in a very different ſtate from that in which it was compoſed. The ſeveral editions are all alike, as they have all been obliged to copy the firſt, which was evidently done from a mutilated or altered manuſcript.

"The work now at length appears as it came from the hands of the Author. Too many miſtakes are ſtill to be found in it: But ſome indulgence will be granted to a writer who wiſhes to avail himſelf of the knowledge which well-informed perſons chuſe to communicate to him."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE firſt Engliſh tranſlation of this work, printed at London in 1776, is evidently done from one of thoſe ſpurious and mutilated French copies, mentioned in the Author's advertiſement. It appears alſo to have been executed in a hurry. Miſtakes and inaccuracies are to be ſeen in every page; and the errors of the preſs are very numerous.

Notwithſtanding all theſe diſadvantages, the book met with a moſt favourable reception from the Public. The impreſſion was immediately ſold off. In conſequence of which, two new editions were undertaken the ſame year; the one at London, the other at Edinburgh. The latter is ſaid, in the title page, to be with *great corrections and improvements*. It was no doubt an improvement of the former. Many things were altered for the better, and a few paſſages ſupplied. But the book ſtill remained very imperfect and inaccurate. Almoſt in every page omiſſions may be found. Sometimes two or three words, ſometimes as many ſentences, and even whole pages are left out in different places. Nor is it accompanied with the Author's notes, which are very uſeful and entertaining, and ſometimes conſiſt of ſeveral pages. It alſo wants, what many will think abſolutely neceſſary in a work of this nature,—an *Index*.

To remedy theſe defects was the intention of the preſent undertaking. In it the errors of the former verſions are attempted to be corrected—the deficiencies are ſupplied.—*The Revolution of America*, by the ſame Author, not contained in any former Engliſh tranſlation of this work, is alſo added.—To the whole is ſubjoined a copious *Index*.

Bookſellers will pleaſe apply for Copies in quires to W. ANDERSON bookſeller, Stirling; or J. ROBERTSON printer, Edinburgh.

☞ As the demand for this book in America muſt now be very great, perſons exporting goods to that market will find their account in ſending a quantity of Abbe Raynal.

SADDLERY.

AT the Ware-houſe in the Kirkgate of Leith, there are ready made and ſold at reaſonable prices,

All kinds of Hunting Sadles, with doe, hog-ſkin, and neat leather ſeats fitted to anſwer any horſe.
Saddles with ſpring ſtrip lockets, that the ſtrip may come away in caſe of an accident.
Ladies Saddles, with doe and hog-ſkin ſeats, of different ſizes.
Cloakbag, Poſtilion, and Chaiſe-Saddles of all kinds.
Cloakbags and Saddlebags of all ſizes.
Twilted Pads with backs, and plain ditto.
Livery and Leather Furniture, made to any pattern.
Mail Pillions with backs and plain.
Horſe Clothes, Yorkſhire Rugs, and Rugs for putting upon the ſeats of Saddles.
Body Rollers, and Pad Surſingles.
Poſting Belts, Surſingles, Girths, and Cruppers.
Martingales of all ſorts.
Silver plated Bitts and Stirrups.
Plated, ſpring, and ſteel Spurs.
Poliſhed and tinned Bits and Strips of all kinds.
Cavefons, with firſt and ſecond Mouthing Bits.
Gentlemen and Ladies Whips of all kinds.
Silk Laſhes and Cords.
Hunting, and pair of Horſe-Thongs.
Boot Garters.
Coach Sponge, and Main Combs and Sponges.
Carry Combs, and Bruſhes of all kinds.
Hair-Cloths, Poſting Sciſſars, and Pickers.
Dog Chains, Collars, and Couples.
Powder Flaſks, and leall Shot Bags of all kinds.
Double and ſingle Cartouchboxes.
Velvet and leather Caps.
Trunks of all ſorts and ſizes.
Oil-cloth for covering ditto and cloak-bags.
Falſe Tails for horſes of different colours, made after a neat manner.
Cart Saddles of different kinds.
Double and ſingle Brachams, and and Brachams for Oxen, made to any ſize.
Cart Bridles of all kinds.
Breechbands and Cruppers.
Back and Belly Bands.
Iron and Rope Traces.
Leather Pipes for ditto.
Plaited and linked Rigwoodies.
N. B. Saddles, Whips, and all other Saddlery Goods mended, with the greateſt diſpatch.

☞ Letters directed to Mr Robert Gib, at the Saddlery Warehouſe, Leith, will be duly attended to.

SALE OF GOODS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in the ſhop lately poſſeſſed by Mr Gloag, laſt by the late Mrs Mackenzie, being the firſt high ſhop below the ſtile Luckenbooths, in ſmall lots,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS, viz.

Painted Cottons.	Black Laces.
Flannels and Freezes.	Poplins.
Printed, checkered, and Silk Napkins.	White Cotton Cloths for gowns.
	Perſians.
Figured and Corded Dimitties.	Ready made Silk Caps.
Linens and Ribbons.	Ready made Scarlet Cloaks, &c.

The ſale to begin on Friday next, the 28th inſtant, at ten o'clock forenoon.

N. B. As they are ſold for the benefit of the creditors, every article muſt be ſold off.

Such Creditors as have not given in their claims on Miſs Alkman will do it without delay to Mr Thomas Michie merchant, one of the truſtees, with an oath of verity thereon.

HOUSE AND FARMS TO BE SET.

I. THE HOUSE of BENHOLM, with pigeon-houſe, offices, garden, and ſeven acres of arable and paſture-ground, ſituate in the pariſh of Benholm, and county of Kincardine. The Houſe is lately built, neat, and convenient. It contains twelve fire-rooms, beſides cloſets, kitchen, garrets, and excellent vaulted cellars. Belonging to it are a ſet of office-houſes, all in good repair, milk-houſe, brew-houſe, laundry, waſhing-houſe, garden-houſe, ſtable, byre, and a dwelling-houſe for a gardener. The arable and paſture-ground is incloſed with a ſtone dyke. There is alſo a good deal of Furniture in the houſe, which will either be included, or left out of the tack, as the tenant ſhall chuſe.

II. The FARM of KIRKTOWN of BENHOLM, meaſuring above 65 acres, moſtly arable, with a brew-ſeat, malt-kiln, and coble, ſituate on the poſt-road betwixt Aberdeen and Montroſe, exactly ten miles from the laſt mentioned town.

III. The FARM of WESTFIELD of GLENKINNO, preſently poſſeſſed by David Dunie, lying in the pariſh of Dun and county of Forfar, two miles from Montroſe, and within a mile of the Limekilns of Hedderwick. This farm conſiſts of about 52 acres, 40 of which are arable, the reſt paſture.

The entry either to the Houſe of Benholm, of any of the above Farms, to be at Whitſunday next.

For further particulars, enquire at Mr Young miniſter at Benholm.

At London for Leith,
THE FRIENDSHIP,

DONALD DENOON, for GEO. RITCHIE Master, Lying at Hoar's Wharf taking in goods, and will sail the 10th day of March to be depended on.

TO BE LET FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,
For one or more years as may be agreed upon, and the entry to be at Whitsunday first,

A GENTEEL HOUSE at Wester Dalry,

about one short mile west from Edinburgh, containing nine rooms, a kitchen, with cellars, garrets, and other conveniencies; also, a coach-house, stable, and hay-loft, with a neat Garden, and two Grass Inclosures.

For particulas, apply at the house, where the proprietor, Mrs Robertson, will show the premisses every lawful day.

ROSLIN BLEACHFIELD.

MESS. BIGGAR and Co. lay down Cloth, as soon as the season permits, and bleach at the following prices:

All Linen Cloth, yard wide and under, not exceeding

Per Yard.		Per Yard.
1100 warp, at	3½ d.	Diaper, at 4 d.
1200 and 1300,	4 d.	Damask, 5 d.
1400,	4½ d.	Cambrick, 4 d.
1500,	5 d.	Tweeling, 4 d.
1600,	5½ d.	Long Lawn, 3 d.
1700, and above,	6 d.	

All above yard-wide in proportion to its breadth.

CLOTH for this Field is taken in by

John Murray merchant, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.
Alexander Gray at the Laphouse, Pleasance.
Robert Pratt weaver, foot of Panmure's Close, opposite Mr Crichton's Entry, Canongate.
Alexander Burnet weaver, Water of Leith.
George Norrie merchant, Leith.
Mrs Young, Dalkeith.
Alexander Anderson weaver, Fisherrow.
Messf. Biggar and Co. Siennes,—at their shop foot of Stoneclaw's Close, Cowgate,—and at the Bleachfield.

MELROSE BLEACHFIELD, 1783.

THE Melrose Linen Company beg leave to inform the Public, that they will lay down Cloth immediately; and notwithstanding the great advance on all bleaching materials, they still continue to bleach Cloth at the undermentioned very low prices, which is one penny per yard lower than some other fields: and the public may depend on all manner of justice being done to their Cloth, and that it shall be bleached in such a manner as to improve by washing, which is a property peculiar to their manner of bleaching.

PRICES PER YARD.

700, and under, at ½d.	1300 at 3½d.
800 and 900 at 2d.	1400 and 1500 at 4d.
1000 and 1100 at 2½d.	1600 and 1700 at 4½d.
1200 at 3d.	1800, and all above, at 5d.

Sattinets and Tweelings, Diapers and Damasks, in proportion to their breadth and fineness.

Bankers for this Field:

Berwick upon Tweed, Mr James Graham merchant, High-street.
Edinburgh, Mr James Brown, at his warehouse, north side of the Lawn Market;
——— Mr Joseph Gray, at the Lapping House, Pleasance,
Lauder, Mr Alexander Allan merchant.
Earlston, Mr Thomas Wilson merchant.
Hawick, Mrs Pailly schoolmistress.
Selkirk, Mr John Veitch, merchant.
Lessudden, Mr Robert Hamilton, weaver.
Coldstream, Mr William Air, merchant.
Cornhill, Mr John Cammond, innkeeper.
Wooller, Mr Aaron Wood, Eslet.
Kelso, Mr William Crawford, merchant.
——— Mr James Morton, Townhead.
Jedburgh, Mr Cavenhill, merchant.
Melrose, Mr John Lavely.
And at the Field by Henry Hope.

At all which Places Receipts will be given.

N. B. Unwathed Yarn is taken in to be wrought into Plain Linen, Diaper, Lawn, and Cambrick, at this Field, by Henry Hope.

Excise-Office, Edinburgh, Feb. 21. 1783.

By order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise,

ON Friday the 28th day of February instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to sale by public auction, in the Hall of the Excise-Office, Edinburgh,

Several Parcels of TEA, COFFEE-BERRIES, FOREIGN and BRITISH SPIRITS, CANDLES, TALLOW, and UTENSILS for making candles, with the Materials of several Small Stills, and Utensils for distillation, lately condemned as forfeited before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen, and part of the goods at the Excise-Office in Edinburgh, and part in the Excise Warehouse of Leith, on the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

To be LET, and entered to as aftermentioned,

THE Farm of PRIMROSE BARNS, lying

in the parish of Primrose, and shire of Edinburgh, as lately possessed by Robert Mendelson. Also, The Lands called the OLD INCLOSURES of PRIMROSE, as lately possessed by Mr Newbigging and Captain Christie, lying contiguous to the above farm, and will be let along with it, or not, as offers may incline.

As also the Farm of REDSIDE, containing 288 acres of arable land, all inclosed and divided by stone dykes, sensible for sheep, and which for many years have been in pasture, and in the occupation of the proprietor.—These Farms may be entered to immediately; and the Farm of Redside will be let as a tillage farm, upon a lease, or for one, two, or three years, if to be kept in pasture grass.

As also, There will be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

That fine dry SHEEP FARM, called BLACKHOPE, lying in the parish of Heriot, and shire of Edinburgh. As also, another good Farm called CAULDHALL, lying in the parish of Primrose, and shire aforesaid.—Both these farms are now possessed by Walter Simpson, but they will be let either jointly or separately, as there are houses and offices belonging to each of them.—The farm of Cauldhall, though now in pasture, was formerly occupied as a tillage farm, and may be let in that way again. The farm of Blackhope contains about 1500 acres of good pasture ground; the road from Edinburgh by Middletown to Tweedale runs through the farm, and it is distant from Edinburgh about fifteen miles, and Cauldhall may be about eight miles from Edinburgh.

There are also to be LET for one or three seasons, and to be entered to immediately, Several GRASS INCLOSURES at Fernhogle, well fenced and watered, particularly the Lodge and Leuchold Parks; as also the lands of Little Fernhogle, as possessed by Messf. Wilson and Drummond for several years past, lying on the Queensferry road, and seven miles west from Edinburgh.

Also, The SALMON, TROUT, and SMELT or SPERLING FISHERY, in Cramond water, from the bridge to the lowest ebb of the sea, will be let on reasonable terms to real fishers who mean to live by the business.

Alexander Turnbull at Primrose will show the lands of Primrose Farm, Redside, the Old Inclosures, and Cauldhall; and the tenant at Blackhope, or the farmers, will show that farm; and the grass inclosures at Fernhogle will be shown by Mr Melville at Leuchold House, near Queensferry; and for further particulars persons intending to offer may apply to Mr Archibald Taylor, Nicholson's Street, Edinburgh, who has powers to

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HOUSE AND GARDEN IN PERTH

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Tuesday the 11th of March next, within the house of John Burt, vintner in Perth, at four o'clock afternoon,

That HOUSE and SHOP in the High Street, at the north-west corner of the Meal Venal, with the large Garden within the Close, well stocked with good fruit trees, all which belonged to the deceased Capt. William Morison, and are presently possessed by John Hog merchant.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Patrick Duncan writer in Perth.

Not to be repeated.

LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain, The Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertised. or in single farms, as purchasers shall incline.

For further particulars, apply to John Russell, jun. clerk to the signet, Edinburgh.

LANDS in the County of ROXBURGH.

TO be SOLD at Gattonside, on Saturday the 22d of March next, in the county of Roxburgh, and parish of Melrose, The LANDS there belonging to William Hoy.——The lands are fit either for pasture or tillage, being well watered, and partly inclosed with hedge and ditch. There is upon the premisses a dwelling-house and offices in good repair; and the purchaser may enter at Whitsunday next, or at the time of sale.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Gattonside, who will show the lands, and treat by private bargain before the day of sale, if purchasers incline.

SALE of LANDS in ROXBURGHSHIRE,

WITHIN the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 11th day of March 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The LANDS of LANGSIDE, lying in the parish of Bowden and county of Roxburgh.

These lands are wholly arable, lie contiguous, and are all inclosed with stone dykes. There is a convenient and suitable steading of houses, and some valuable ash and elm trees, upon the premisses.

For the encouragement of purchasers the upset price will be 930l.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Ludovic Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, trustee for Mr Jamieson's creditors, or to John Tawse write in Edinburgh.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next.

THE FARMS of MILLFIELD, WHITEHOUSE, NEWSTEAD, and MAIDENHALL,

in the parish of *Merton*, and shire of Berwick.—These farms lie near Kelso, the soil substantial, and capable of good improvement.

Apply to the proprietor at the house of Mertoun, or to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet.

FARMS TO LET.

To be LET for such number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday first,

THE Farm of OVERSHIELLS, lying in the parish of Stow, and county of Edinburgh, as presently possessed by John Taylor.—It is of large extent, and contains all the different kinds of ground necessary for hog, ewe, and wedder hirsels, besides several lamb tigs, which the tenants have always been in use to subset to strangers.

ALSO,

The Farms of HILSLOP, CALFHILL, and ALLANSHAWS, lying in the parish of Melrose, and county of Roxburgh.—And to be LET for one year for pasturage, a GRASS INCLOSURE of 70 acres, lying between the House of Crookstown and Gala Water; remarkable good pasture.

ALSO,

The Farm of HANGINGSHAW, partly arable and partly pasture ground, lying within four miles of sundry limeworks in the parish of Heriot, and county aforesaid.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Borthwick the proprietor, or to Mr Riddell writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

FARMS IN PEEBLES SHIRE TO LET.

THE following Farms, part of the Barony of SKIRLING, lying in the parish of Skirling and county aforesaid;

The Farm of New House, presently possest by James Wilson.
The Farm of Leanhead, possest by James Whyte. And,
The Farm possest by James Plenderleith.

These Farms consist of croft, outfield, and meadow ground, and are partly inclosed; are well known to produce good grain, and the earliest in the county.

The Farm of New House has the public house in the town of Skirling belonging to it; and the different yearly fairs or markets in that town bring a considerable business.

Mr James Henderson, factor for the Earl of Hyndford, at Kerhead, or Cornelius Elliot, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, will inform as to other particulars, and receive proposals.

The Baron-officer at Skirling will show the Farms.

OAK-WOODS to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of Thomas Marshall vintner in Perth, on Friday the 11th day of April 1783, betwixt the hours of three and four o'clock afternoon,

The large and extensive WOODS growing on the lands and barony of Ballachie, Hexock, and Derrybourn, lying in the parish of Kinclaven and county of Perth, consisting mostly of Oak, mixed with a few Alder, Birch, Ash, and Sauch, which are of considerable extent, and very accessible, in a pleasant country, along the banks of the river Tay, within seven miles, by an excellent made road, of the town and port of Perth, from whence they can be easily exported, at a small expence, to a greater distance by water-carriage; and the tenants upon the estate are bound to carry the bark ten Scots miles from the woods.

Persons inclining to purchase by private bargain may transmit their proposals to the Honourable Captain William Murray, at Taymouth, by Perth; and, if desired, such offers shall be kept secret.

The articles of roup and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of John Rutherford writer in Perth; and James Bayne ground officer at Merchend of Ballathie will show the woods previous to the day of sale.

To be SOLD by public roup in John's Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 5th day of March 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Dwelling-house, Garden, and Inclosure

at JOCK'S LODGE, a mile east from Edinburgh, on the north side of the road leading to Musselburgh. The house consists of a dining-room, servants room, kitchen, and closets, on the first floor; a small drawing-room, two bed-rooms, and bed-closets, on the second floor; and two large garrets fitted up for bed-rooms, and has a variety of presses and other conveniencies. There are upon the premisses a stable, chaise-house, byre, milk house, and several other out-houses. The park consists of little less than three acres, and the garden is well laid out. These subjects hold feu of a subject superior for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 7 l. 7 s. 11½d. Sterling.

AS ALSO, that LODGING, back and fore, being the fourth storey above the shops in that tenement of land called Bishop's Land lying on the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh, a little below the New Bridge, with the cellar and pertinents thereto belonging. The premisses consist of a large dining-room, drawing-room, bed-room, and bed-closet to the street, three good bed-chambers back wards, a kitchen and servants room, to which there is a separate entry, and two garrets which enter by a stair within the house.

The subjects at Jock's Lodge will be shown by applying to one of the tenants there. The possessors of the house in Bishop's Land will show the same.

And for further particulars apply to Joseph Calvin writer in Edinburgh, in whose hands the articles of sale and progress of writs of both subjects will be seen.

HOUSES IN ADAM'S SQUARE,
TO LET OR SELL.

TO be LET or SOLD, and may be entered to at Whitsunday next, these two HOUSES on the north side of Adam's Square, Edinburgh, presently possest by John M'Laurin, Esq; advocate, consisting of dining room, drawing room, eleven bed chambers, kitchen, servants hall, cellars, and a number of other conveniencies.

The Houses are presently possest as one, but may be let separately, having different entries from the Court in Adams Square:—they are well situated for a family, in the boarding line, being near the College, to which they have a right of passage by the gate at the head of the Square. They will be shown on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from eleven forenoon to two afternoon.

For particulars apply to William Finlayson writer in Edinburgh.

LANDS TO BE SOLD by Private Bargain,

In the county of Berwick, and Parish of Coldingham,
And entered to at Whitsunday 1783,

THE Lands and Estate of MOORHALL, formerly part of the lands of Hillend, containing 164 acres and a half, English measure, all inclosed and subdivided with ditch and hedge. The lands are in the possession of John Constable the proprietor, all improved, pleasantly situated, and command a fine prospect of the country. They lie just upon the post road, within two miles of Coldingham, nine miles of Berwick upon Tweed, and three miles of Eyemouth, where plenty of lime is to be had at a reasonable price. There is a very neat mansion-house on the estate, with an complete set of offices. The lands hold of Mr Home of Wedderburne, and pay an yearly feu-duty of 7 d. Sterling.

For particulars apply to the proprietor, attorney in Berwick, or to Thomas Johnson of Templehall, one of Mr Constable's trustees, who has power to conclude a bargain; and the title-deeds of the lands may be seen in the hands of Adam Watson writer in Dunse.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands and Estate of EDNAMPLE, lying in the south side of Lochearn, in the parish of Balquhiddar, and county of Perth, consisting of seven farms all contiguous, and measuring in whole about 4524 acres Scots measure, whereof 547 are arable, meadow, and green pasture, within the head dykes, including 21 acres of wood, birch and oak intermixed. The present free rent of these lands is about 252l. 14s. 6d. Sterling, 10l. thereof being a conversion for oats and other casualties, forehand rent, and payable at Martinmas yearly. The lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty. The teinds are valued. The lands are highly improveable at a small expence, from the abundance of limestone, peat, and wood, on almost every farm. Two of these farms are mostly inclosed with stone dykes. The tenants houses are in good repair. The castle is most beautifully situated, and surrounded with some of the finest trees in the kingdom; and commands a delightful prospect of Lochearn, and its banks covered with wood. From the situation above described, and only two of the farms the most distant from the castle being under leases of short duration, a considerable rise of rent may be expected without much expence. The lands abound with game, and the proprietor has a right to the fishings on Lochearn.

The title-deeds of the lands are perfectly clear and connected, and are to be seen in the hands of Mr William Leslie writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars; to whom any person inclining to purchase may apply.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 20th of March first, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of BANGHOUSEWALLS, lying

in the parish of Eccles, and county of Berwick, in the following lots:

LOT I. To consist of the Infield of Banghousewalls, with the steading of houses thereon, presently under lease to Walter Gray, for the yearly rent of - - L. 25 0 0

The Field called Banghousewalls-hill, under lease to Robert Forsyth, for the yearly rent of - 30 0 0

L. 55 0 0

LOT II. Glebe Park not let, Sheels Park, and part of Gladehole's Park, under lease to William Wood, at 37 0 0

LOT III. Feuers Park, let from year to year in grass, at 2 0 0

Feu-duty payable by William Wood, for house and yard, 0 5 0

L. 2 5 0

The progress of writs, and plan of the lands, with the articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of William Bethune of Blebo, writer in Edinburgh.

Sale of the Lands of Bellabeg.

THAT upon Saturday the 22d day of March next, there is to be sold by public Roup, betwixt the hours of three and four in the afternoon, within the house of George Smith (New Inn) Aberdeen, by the trustees, for the creditors of John Forbes and George Forbes of Bellabeg,

The LANDS and ESTATE of BELLABEG, MILL thereof, and astricted Thirlage thereto belonging. Also, the TOWER, and EDMACOY, and TORNAGAVIN, and haill pertinents belonging to said lands. All lying in the parish of Strathdon, and county of Aberdeen.

The gross rental of these lands, estimating the Mains and and mill at 521 10 s. Sterling, which was offered for them three years ago, and refused, is L. 111 0 s

From which deduce

The fee-duty payable to Lord Fife, L. 3 13 9
And the minister's stipend and school-master's salary, 4 5 5

7 19 2

Remains of free rent, L. 103 1 10

Several of the tacks are already expired, and the whole of them expire soon; considerable rises may be expected, and have indeed been offered. The tenants pay the cess, they also pay sundry services which are not rentalled. The Mains of Bellabeg has a tolerance on the moss of Deuchry, in the forest of Bunzeach, for 16 scales casting of peats annually; and the whole estate has a servitude for pasturage in the forests of Glenoughty.

There is a neat modern mansion-house upon Bellabeg, with suitable offices, all in good conditions. The farm in the proprietor's natural possession is inclosed and subdivided with stone fences, along which trees are planted and thriving. There are also upon the estate several extensive plantations of Fir, Oak, Birch, and other timber, a great deal of which is ready for cutting. The whole is in a thriving condition, and must be of great value in the country.

There is plenty of limestone in the neighbourhood.

The title-deeds, which are clear, with a rental of the lands, and the articles of roup, will be seen in the hands of Arthur Dingwall Fordyce advocate in Aberdeen.

SALE OF LANDS IN FORFAR SHIRE.

THAT on Friday the 4th of April next, there will be exposed to sale, by public and voluntary roup, within the house of Mrs Trail vintner in Dundee, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The MAINS of SHEALHILL, with the pertinents, as the same are presently possessed by David Black and Andrew Millar, lying in the parish of Kirriemuir, and shiredom of Forfar; the neat rent is 98 l. Sterling, the upset price to be 1500 l. The proprietor has a right to the teinds which are valued; the Lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 98 l. 15 s. 8 d. Scots.

These Lands are pleasantly situated along the banks of the river Southesk, in a fine sporting country, and within a few miles of the market towns of Forfar and Kirriemuir. They consist of about 275 Scots acres, have a neat commodious mansion-house, with plantations, containing of about 30 acres of Scots firs, and other forest trees, all in a very thriving condition, and which are at present of considerable value.

For further particulars, apply to Frederick Fotheringham writer in Edinburgh, or to Thomas Davidson writer in Dundee, who will show the title-deeds.

EDINBURGH: Printed by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.——The price as follows: viz. 26 s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 40s. or subscribe; 27 s. 6 d. when called for at, the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.